



The Best Wheat and Mixed Farming Lands in Alberta

VOL. IV, NO. 25

CHINOOK, ALBERTA, OCT. 11, 1917

Subscription: \$1.00 per year, in advance. Single Copy, 5 cents

First Draft to Colors Dec. 13th

## CHINOOK PHARMACY



## Victrolas

What about a Gramophone this Fall?

We have on hand  
Fifteen Machines to  
select from, ranging in  
price from \$21.00 to  
\$137.00.

## TONE

That's where the Victrola is pre-eminent. The Victrola brings to you the pure and varied Tones of any musical instrument, and the beauty and individuality of the human voice all absolutely true to life.

## RECORDS

We are continually adding the New Ones to our already large stock. Call and hear your favorite music when passing.

CHINOOK PHARMACY  
ARM'S BLOCK, CHINOOK

## Seasonable Goods

And we are prepared for a Big Rush

with a very large stock in all  
Departments

and bought before the big advance in most lines, thus we are  
prepared to give you goods at the  
lowest possible prices

See our large range of Men's Shirts,  
Ties, Boots and Shoes.

Also Ladies' Blouses, Shirt Waists,  
Ties, Shoes and Pumps.

Fresh Vegetables and Fruit  
arriving daily

H. C. Briggishaw

## Breezelets

The \$20 hog is due to play a return engagement at Dexter park, and his cousin the \$19 hog is billed for Calgary. —Herald.

And his uncle—the road hog, is staged to be seen most anywhere on the highways in Alberta at any old time.

"Premier Borden is moving ahead with his cabinet making," says a news heading.

Kind of Sifton out the timber for his cabinet. Will it be a china cabinet—with a Calder pattern?

"The White Sox took the first world series game from New York," was the news flashed over the wires to a breathless crowd on Monday.

And now the great world-wide war can go on.

\$18.50 for ewe lambs at Chick-a-goo. \$14 for aged ewes, and feeders are paying a premium of from 50c to a dollar a hundred over the market for thin feeder lambs. —Calgary Herald.

And the "gambolling lambs" are paying a premium of from 5 to 200 "bucks" for a "chance" to make a fat dividend—out of other lambs.

"Lines untenable. Hun troops moved back from British," was a Saturday's news heading.

It never reads "Huns moved forward." Its always back—back to the Fatherland, where probably most of the Huns wished they hand never left.

"Jagow gave Bernstorff all he asked," says a news item.

Bernstorff certainly put the go in Jagow, as far as cash was concerned.

According to a German report the British and French nations are on their last legs.

But the Germans are proving that they are still strong on the leg—by the gait they make while constantly trotting back towards home.

All that's left now of that once famous "scrap of paper" is the scrap.

## Horse Sense

THE forms for filling in for report for Military Service were distributed to all classes on Monday, of this week in Chinook, and, we presume, throughout the West. These forms were received by the recipients with various expressions—some in favor and some in hostility with regard to obeying the mandate of the Military Service Act. But it is one of those things that has to be reckoned with, whatever the opinion of the individual may be. It is common knowledge that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is personally dead against this Military Service Act, and did his best against its passing. But when it became law, he expressed his opinion, that the Act becoming a law on our Statute Books, it would be wise to observe it. And many other of its bitterest opponents have expressed the same opinion. This is but common horse sense, and should be observed by all law-abiding citizens, however they may feel about it. It is a law of the land must be obeyed as such. Otherwise, there will certainly be heaps of trouble for those who intend to obstinately ignore this Act with contempt, for the penalties are strictly severe for such.

It is not enough to say that the normal consumption in Canada of wheat must be reduced at least one quarter and that of beef and bacon by one-third. The responsibility must be impressed upon every man, woman and child in the Dominion. It is not alone the duty of the cities. It is a moral obligation upon you and upon every citizen of Chinook and upon the whole people of the Dominion, without exception. If you cannot fight you can at least help to feed the fighting men. The people of Belgium suffered for you: will you not make a small sacrifice for them? France has shed its life blood: will you not eat oatmeal or corn muffins one day in three or four instead of wheat breakfast-food or white rolls, in order to feed France? Great Britain is bearing the brunt of the battle for the Empire: will you not forego pastry occasionally in order that the people of Britain may not hunger? Will you not eat substitutes for white bread for the sake of the boys at the front? Will you save one pound of flour every week? That is the real challenge of food control to you. Remember, if needed food supplies are to be saved, every individual Canadian must see to it that he eats less beef, bacon and wheat flour every day and at every meal.

## "Our Day."

A message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Vice Patron of the Red Cross Society.

"People of Alberta, once again the British Red Cross Society have appealed to us again for help.

"Not alone are the need of our sick, wounded, and imprisoned sailors and soldiers to be attended to, but also those of our less fortunate Allies, Belgium and Serbia. These numerous calls for assistance have seriously depleted the funds of the Parent Society.

The failure to obtain a liberal response to the Red Cross appeal will necessitate the restriction and curtailment of the Society's operations at the time when the needs of suffering humanity are much greater than at any previous period of the war.

"Can we, for very humanity's sake, have the Red Cross work hampered for the lack of funds?

"Anxiously Great Britain is awaiting for the answer to this call; waiting for October 18th, when in every corner of the Empire her sons will send their ring answer back across the seas. What will the answer be of Canada—Canada who has already shown her interpretation of the glory of British citizenship? What will be the answer of Alberta? What, indeed, will be the answer of your community?

People of Alberta, do your best for "Our Day."

In compliance with the above appeal, the Chinook Women's Institute are making an effort to raise as much money as possible on the 18th "Our Day." During all the day tea, coffee and refreshments will be served in the Woodruff building, one door south of the pool room. There will be no soliciting. Everyone is expected to make a free-will offering. Butter, fruit, vegetables, &c., in fact, everything will be acceptable. There will be a sale of home made cooking, and any other things that may be donated towards the Red Cross funds. Horses, cattle, &c., will not be refused, and will be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross. On that day the business places of the town are giving a percentage of their takings towards the same object. Let everyone have a part in this good work, if it is only a small one, in making the day a big success. All the proceeds are to be devoted to the Red Cross

## Major Rideout Heard From

## "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"

In a letter received last week by the editor of this great family journal from Major Rideout, and dated from France, he says:

Lieut. Geo. Shaw (whose home is back of Youngstown) is now a company commander in the 31st, and is doing well. Mack McColl is now in the Scout Section and is O.K. For the last month they have been in as near "hell" as it is possible to be, and it looks as though they were not through with it yet. I am told it is very cold here in the winter, and handling reins, chains and axes is a very cold job in the winter, so that if there are any kind-hearted societies in Chinook who knit mittens, tell them to not forget my teamsters. I am expecting to go to England in December on 14 days leave, winter time being the only time I can get leave. I was sorry to hear that Chinook district did not get a bumper crop this year, as I know it would have meant so much to the farmers. I had always hoped to have been back sometime next year, but at the present time the prospects look pretty slim. Is conscription working in Canada yet?

Richard, Thomas, of Balsam Bay, Man., aged 83, and Ellen Flett, of St. Andrews, Man., aged 84, were married last week.

Society, who administer to the needs of the suffering and dying whether friend or foe, when they are brought into the various hospitals. Religion and nationality are forgotten in the work of alleviating the sufferings of the wounded and soothing the dying. Truly a noble work, that merits your hearty co-operation. The funds will be sent to our own local Red Cross branch at Calgary. Arrangements are being made to hold a grand concert at night in assembly room at the Chinook school.

For the convenience of those who wish to bring their gifts in before the 18th, they can be left with any of the merchants: or at the building, one door south of the pool hall on the 18th.

Cereal is also making a special appeal on the 18th for the same object, with a pool party and an auction sale of the things donated towards the Red Cross Fund.







# GREAT BRITAIN MORE THAN PROUD OF THE DOMINIONS

GREAT SACRIFICES IN THE CAUSE OF THE EMPIRE

Right Hon. Walter Long Pays a Warm Tribute to the Part Played by the Dominions in Carrying On the War for Defence of Empire and the Cause of Democracy

In the British house of commons during discussion of the colonial offensive vote Right Hon. Walter Hume Long, secretary of state for the colonies, paid a warm tribute to the overseas armies of the British Dominions. Mr. Long said that the fine part played by the Dominions and crown colonies in the war required no special description. The part which the Dominions had taken was well known to the world and especially to the enemy. They had made their contribution to the war from Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa, they had shown themselves worthy of the best traditions of the British empire and no greater praise than that could be bestowed on any soldier.

He was constantly receiving proofs of the admiration of the native races for Great Britain, of their loyalty to the king and their devotion to the British interests. In this connection the colonial secretary read messages from British East Africa and the Indian Association in India, both referring to gifts in kind, he said, that many of them were small, it was not the amount but the spirit of the gift that mattered.

The Dominions had made great sacrifices in other respects. Many of the Dominions had suffered severely, owing to the limitations of imports into the United Kingdom. Though many people had realized the greatness of the sacrifices imposed upon the Dominions in this connection, they were also hearing of a very heavy war expenditure and were simultaneously called on to bear very heavy taxation, owing to interference with their trade. Mr. Long paid a tribute to the magnificent patience and good will with which the Dominions had made this sacrifice. There was no foundation, he said, for any criticism that any part of the Dominions had not their share in the war. The volume of support from the Dominions was steadily more than it was.

Referring to criticism regarding the frequent mention of deeds of the Dominions soldiers and the suggestion that the attempt was being made to claim for them a greater share of credit than was due to the soldiers of other parts of the empire, Mr. Long emphasized that if there had been any appearance of undue prominence, it would be due to the deeds of the gallant soldiers of the Dominions, it was not due to any action of theirs; and he added that any alteration should be in the direction of more mention of deeds of the men of the United Kingdom, and the less mention of the deeds of the men from overseas.

He pointed out the great difficulties of the more remote parts of the empire, the natives were unfit even for labor battalions. Mr. Long emphasized that this loyalty and devotion to the empire should be encouraged and justified by the future treatment of natives and the conduct of affairs affecting them closely.

He mentioned that conscription had been enforced in the East Indies, Uganda, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Malay States, and was being considered elsewhere. Hong Kong had forced conscription, because every white man there had already enlisted. He paid a tribute to the patriotism of the natives of the empire, who were doing good work with which the crown colonies also had borne the hardships of import restrictions.

Regarding German East Africa, he said it was sometimes suggested that the campaign ought to be brought more rapidly to conclusion. But he had never realized until he had the assistance of those just returned from East Africa that the natives were the physical difficulties there.

## Economic

Harry Lauder tells the following story about a friend, a tall, thin and well dressed stranger who took a seat in one of the morning coaches. The stranger, who was of the carriage were rather curious to know who he was, and at last one of them began to question him. The dialogue went like this: "You're a Brit'er of the corp?" "No, I'm no a Brit'er of the corp." "Well, ye'll be his cousin?" "No, I'm no a cousin." "At any rate ye'll be a frien' of the corp?" "No, I'm not that either. Ye see I've been very well myself; the stranger explained complacently that my doctor ordered me carriage exercise, so I thought this would be the cheapest way to take it."—Fitzburgh Post.

## A Far-Flung Line

It was possible for England, to talk about her far-flung empire twenty years ago, when Kipling wrote the Reckless. But what about that line of Empire? There were two million men in France, but what has controlled the sea since the outbreak of the war? As a British expeditionary force, as a British expeditionary force at Saloniki, British monitors and British artillery are operating with the Italian troops near Trieste and British armoured cars are supporting the Russian armies on the Caucasus. The point in this war has about died away—and with good cause.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

There are 5,500,000 illiterates who neither read nor write in the United States, and it is pointed out that these were segregated they would make a nation as large as Denmark and Norway combined.

## Effective Strength Of Army

Effective Strength of Canadian Expeditionary Force on June 30, Was 256,993

According to a statement prepared by the militia department at Ottawa on the request of Mr. A. K. Maclean, M.P., the total "effective strength" of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on June 30 last was 256,993 out of total enlistments the same date of 424,456. The "non-effective strength" accounting for the difference between total enlistments and effective strength is given as 167,463. Total casualties up to the end of July 1915 are also given.

Details of the effective strength are given as follows: In Canada, 18,200; in England, 100,539; in France, 132,279; on sea 50,444; and in the Near East 756.

Details of the non-effective strength are as follows: 28,700 in hospital in France (approximately), 9,500 discharged in England, 4,389 returned to Canada for discharge and for other causes 21,830; struck off the strength in Canada, never proceeding overseas, 1,900; killed in action, died of wounds or sickness, presumed dead, reported missing, prisoners of war, 117,000; and yet for whom complete returns have not yet been obtained 10,138.

The casualty list to July 31, last, shows 10,000 killed and 10,000 wounded. Killed in action: officers 887; other ranks 17,338. Died of wounds, officers 1,900; other ranks 6,000. Died of sickness, officers 69; other ranks 1,345. Wounded officers 3,556; other ranks 70,645. Prisoners of war, officers 117; other ranks 2,460. Presumed dead, officers 113; other ranks 2,789. Missing officers 11; other ranks 1,370.

## Metric System Needed

Need of an International Standard of Weights

When the war is ended we shall have greater need than ever before of a standard of weights and measures, says the American Peiman. The continent of Europe and South America use the metric, the gram and the liter. It is absurd for us to use the metric system of Europe and South America and the archaic "yard," "pound" and "gallon." These terms are Anglo-Saxon traditions, childish in these times.

The growth of our large cities has almost destroyed the old-time exactness of the metric system. The latest generation in the cities does not know the metric system, and yet it is actually in use. It is not so much as a "gallon," "quart" or "pint," but it is a very real quantity. "Pint" in a big city means a queer, varying quantity of liquid held in a bottle. The metric system is rarely an exact pint.

The city population buys its vegetable and fruit supplies mostly by "basket," "barrel" or "cubic yard," and the old "dry measure" of the arithmetic. One of the queerest habits that has grown in cities is the buying of such things as sugar and flour in packages of "3-1-2 bushels" and "one cubic yard." "Pint" in a big city means a queer, varying quantity of liquid held in a bottle. The metric system is rarely an exact pint.

## The Home An Economic Asset

Labor Savers Necessary to Home Life on the Farm

A certain proportion of success in farming depends upon the home. It provides the living quarters of the family and workers, and accounts for most of the finer aspects of farm life. Probably too few farmers realize this. Probably too few realize the part that woman plays in making farm life enjoyable and profitable. Invariably a woman is a direct economic asset. Under observation the lack of consideration which is so frequently paid to the arrangement of the home is apparent. There is a noticeable tendency to treat the woman on the farm as a real partner, who has her own position, and is going to receive every advantage that better days may bring in the future. The woman's own conveniences that will relieve her of much of his drudgery and monotony.

Perhaps if every farmer were compelled to spend a day or a week working with his partner's equipment and in his surroundings, he would very quickly agree to request for changes and improvements in the home labor-savers which are seldom costly but always very acceptable, and often very necessary.

I spent the first part of my vacation on the farm. I saw that the far larger quantities that under present conditions," says Lord Rochdale.

## German Youths Called To Colors

Terrible Inroads Being Made on Premature Young Classes Called to Front

Germany's last untouched resources of men have now been completely exhausted. To fill up the constant losses in her fighting ranks, amounting to hundreds of thousands monthly, only two sources remain from which she can draw her boys. These are the classes of 1918, 1919, all called to the colors from one to two years before their regular military age, and the wounded soldiers who are able to return to the front from the hospitals. This latter category furnishes Germany an average of 50,000 men per month.

These facts are established beyond all doubt by authoritative information from various sources. With the older classes, called to the colors with the outbreak of the war, now largely wiped out, Germany is making terrible inroads on her boy classes, now called to the front since August, 1914. These youths are being used to fill up the ranks of the infantry, where young men are indispensable for the launching of attacks. It is here that the greatest losses also occur.

The German infantry at the present time consists closely of 40 per cent of the young classes called to the front in 1918 and 1919. The classes of 1915 to 1917, both of which are rapidly dwindling, furnish 30 per cent of the infantry in the fighting line. In 1917 which is now entirely under the colors furnishes another 12 to 15 per cent. The class of 1918, which is now arriving on the front in large numbers, furnishes another 5 to 10 per cent. The remainder of the class which is still in the depots consists practically the only reserves which Germany possesses.

To meet this emergency, the class of 1919 is now under instruction while the class of 1920 has already been examined for conscription.

The military age in Germany is 20 years. In the case of the class of 1918, men are called to the colors at the age of 18 years and 8-12 months; the class of 1917 was called at 19 years 2 months; the class of 1916 at 18 years 10 months; and the class of 1915 at 18 months and 6 months. The class of 1914, which has already been examined, has not yet been summoned.

The pressure under which Germany is working is also indicated by their periods of instruction. The class of 1915 was thrown into the battle with only two months of instruction, but with such terrible losses, caused by this inexperienced class, that the German government is forced to recognize that it was the costliest campaign.

The class of 1916 and 1917 were given an instruction ranging from 9 to 10 months. While this gave better results, yet by the time the class of 1918 was called to the colors, many were again in such straits that the boys of this class were brought into the front with only three months of instruction.

The accuracy of the above figures is shown in every case by the prisoners large enough to make a basis of comparison.

## The Only Way

No Conceivable Terms of Peace Can Come From Germany

Colonel Geo. Harvey, in "The North American Review" believes the Germans are in a trap of their own making. The military age in Germany is 20 years. In the case of the class of 1918, men are called to the colors at the age of 18 years and 8-12 months; the class of 1917 was called at 19 years 2 months; the class of 1916 at 18 years 10 months; and the class of 1915 at 18 months and 6 months. The class of 1914, which has already been examined, has not yet been summoned.

"What can all this mean if not that the Kaiser has become his own prisoner, and that the German people are in a trap of their own making. The military age in Germany is 20 years. In the case of the class of 1918, men are called to the colors at the age of 18 years and 8-12 months; the class of 1917 was called at 19 years 2 months; the class of 1916 at 18 years 10 months; and the class of 1915 at 18 months and 6 months. The class of 1914, which has already been examined, has not yet been summoned.

"Germany probably would not let this stand and surely could not let it stand. The German people are in a trap of their own making. The military age in Germany is 20 years. In the case of the class of 1918, men are called to the colors at the age of 18 years and 8-12 months; the class of 1917 was called at 19 years 2 months; the class of 1916 at 18 years 10 months; and the class of 1915 at 18 months and 6 months. The class of 1914, which has already been examined, has not yet been summoned.

"Germany probably would not let this stand and surely could not let it stand. The German people are in a trap of their own making. The military age in Germany is 20 years. In the case of the class of 1918, men are called to the colors at the age of 18 years and 8-12 months; the class of 1917 was called at 19 years 2 months; the class of 1916 at 18 years 10 months; and the class of 1915 at 18 months and 6 months. The class of 1914, which has already been examined, has not yet been summoned.

"Germany probably would not let this stand and surely could not let it stand. The German people are in a trap of their own making. The military age in Germany is 20 years. In the case of the class of 1918, men are called to the colors at the age of 18 years and 8-12 months; the class of 1917 was called at 19 years 2 months; the class of 1916 at 18 years 10 months; and the class of 1915 at 18 months and 6 months. The class of 1914, which has already been examined, has not yet been summoned.

"Germany probably would not let this stand and surely could not let it stand. The German people are in a trap of their own making. The military age in Germany is 20 years. In the case of the class of 1918, men are called to the colors at the age of 18 years and 8-12 months; the class of 1917 was called at 19 years 2 months; the class of 1916 at 18 years 10 months; and the class of 1915 at 18 months and 6 months. The class of 1914, which has already been examined, has not yet been summoned.

"Germany probably would not let this stand and surely could not let it stand. The German people are in a trap of their own making. The military age in Germany is 20 years. In the case of the class of 1918, men are called to the colors at the age of 18 years and 8-12 months; the class of 1917 was called at 19 years 2 months; the class of 1916 at 18 years 10 months; and the class of 1915 at 18 months and 6 months. The class of 1914, which has already been examined, has not yet been summoned.

"Germany probably would not let this stand and surely could not let it stand. The German people are in a trap of their own making. The military age in Germany is 20 years. In the case of the class of 1918, men are called to the colors at the age of 18 years and 8-12 months; the class of 1917 was called at 19 years 2 months; the class of 1916 at 18 years 10 months; and the class of 1915 at 18 months and 6 months. The class of 1914, which has already been examined, has not yet been summoned.

"Germany probably would not let this stand and surely could not let it stand. The German people are in a trap of their own making. The military age in Germany is 20 years. In the case of the class of 1918, men are called to the colors at the age of 18 years and 8-12 months; the class of 1917 was called at 19 years 2 months; the class of 1916 at 18 years 10 months; and the class of 1915 at 18 months and 6 months. The class of 1914, which has already been examined, has not yet been summoned.

"Germany probably would not let this stand and surely could not let it stand. The German people are in a trap of their own making. The military age in Germany is 20 years. In the case of the class of 1918, men are called to the colors at the age of 18 years and 8-12 months; the class of 1917 was called at 19 years 2 months; the class of 1916 at 18 years 10 months; and the class of 1915 at 18 months and 6 months. The class of 1914, which has already been examined, has not yet been summoned.

"Germany probably would not let this stand and surely could not let it stand. The German people are in a trap of their own making. The military age in Germany is 20 years. In the case of the class of 1918, men are called to the colors at the age of 18 years and 8-12 months; the class of 1917 was called at 19 years 2 months; the class of 1916 at 18 years 10 months; and the class of 1915 at 18 months and 6 months. The class of 1914, which has already been examined, has not yet been summoned.

"Germany probably would not let this stand and surely could not let it stand. The German people are in a trap of their own making. The military age in Germany is 20 years. In the case of the class of 1918, men are called to the colors at the age of 18 years and 8-12 months; the class of 1917 was called at 19 years 2 months; the class of 1916 at 18 years 10 months; and the class of 1915 at 18 months and 6 months. The class of 1914, which has already been examined, has not yet been summoned.

"Germany probably would not let this stand and surely could not let it stand. The German people are in a trap of their own making. The military age in Germany is 20 years. In the case of the class of 1918, men are called to the colors at the age of 18 years and 8-12 months; the class of 1917 was called at 19 years 2 months; the class of 1916 at 18 years 10 months; and the class of 1915 at 18 months and 6 months. The class of 1914, which has already been examined, has not yet been summoned.

"Germany probably would not let this stand and surely could not let it stand. The German people are in a trap of their own making. The military age in Germany is 20 years. In the case of the class of 1918, men are called to the colors at the age of 18 years and 8-12 months; the class of 1917 was called at 19 years 2 months; the class of 1916 at 18 years 10 months; and the class of 1915 at 18 months and 6 months. The class of 1914, which has already been examined, has not yet been summoned.

## Sent The Royal Jewels to Germany

Paste Replicas Were Substituted for the Precious Stones Before War

The Russian royal jewels, including the gems that incrustated the imperial Romanoff crown, are safe from the democratic hands of the revolutionists in Petrograd. With a woman's intuitive knowledge of trouble ahead, the former czarina had them sent to the safe deposit vaults in her ancestral city of Darmstadt, Germany, right at the beginning of the war.

And there they remain until Mr. and Mrs. Romanoff claim them again. The story of the Russian royal jewels is told in the Chronicle by a writer who says that the former czarina was largely responsible for the war, in that she assured her German friends and relatives that Russia was not a formidable antagonist. She proceeded to prove this antebellum prediction by pro-German intrigues which ended with the revolution, the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty.

But the former czarina, who, because of her intrigues in the Balkans, had been named by the German emperor as his daughter-in-law, had no illusions about the family jewels in the German vaults. She had seen the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, international war clouds appear, and sent them in charge of trusted messengers to her brother, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, to be kept in the family vaults until the Russian was completely restored.

The Russian royal jewels, including the gems that incrustated the imperial Romanoff crown, are safe from the democratic hands of the revolutionists in Petrograd. With a woman's intuitive knowledge of trouble ahead, the former czarina had them sent to the safe deposit vaults in her ancestral city of Darmstadt, Germany, right at the beginning of the war.

And there they remain until Mr. and Mrs. Romanoff claim them again. The story of the Russian royal jewels is told in the Chronicle by a writer who says that the former czarina was largely responsible for the war, in that she assured her German friends and relatives that Russia was not a formidable antagonist. She proceeded to prove this antebellum prediction by pro-German intrigues which ended with the revolution, the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty.

But the former czarina, who, because of her intrigues in the Balkans, had been named by the German emperor as his daughter-in-law, had no illusions about the family jewels in the German vaults. She had seen the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, international war clouds appear, and sent them in charge of trusted messengers to her brother, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, to be kept in the family vaults until the Russian was completely restored.

The Russian royal jewels, including the gems that incrustated the imperial Romanoff crown, are safe from the democratic hands of the revolutionists in Petrograd. With a woman's intuitive knowledge of trouble ahead, the former czarina had them sent to the safe deposit vaults in her ancestral city of Darmstadt, Germany, right at the beginning of the war.

And there they remain until Mr. and Mrs. Romanoff claim them again. The story of the Russian royal jewels is told in the Chronicle by a writer who says that the former czarina was largely responsible for the war, in that she assured her German friends and relatives that Russia was not a formidable antagonist. She proceeded to prove this antebellum prediction by pro-German intrigues which ended with the revolution, the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty.

But the former czarina, who, because of her intrigues in the Balkans, had been named by the German emperor as his daughter-in-law, had no illusions about the family jewels in the German vaults. She had seen the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, international war clouds appear, and sent them in charge of trusted messengers to her brother, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, to be kept in the family vaults until the Russian was completely restored.

The Russian royal jewels, including the gems that incrustated the imperial Romanoff crown, are safe from the democratic hands of the revolutionists in Petrograd. With a woman's intuitive knowledge of trouble ahead, the former czarina had them sent to the safe deposit vaults in her ancestral city of Darmstadt, Germany, right at the beginning of the war.

And there they remain until Mr. and Mrs. Romanoff claim them again. The story of the Russian royal jewels is told in the Chronicle by a writer who says that the former czarina was largely responsible for the war, in that she assured her German friends and relatives that Russia was not a formidable antagonist. She proceeded to prove this antebellum prediction by pro-German intrigues which ended with the revolution, the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty.

But the former czarina, who, because of her intrigues in the Balkans, had been named by the German emperor as his daughter-in-law, had no illusions about the family jewels in the German vaults. She had seen the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, international war clouds appear, and sent them in charge of trusted messengers to her brother, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, to be kept in the family vaults until the Russian was completely restored.

The Russian royal jewels, including the gems that incrustated the imperial Romanoff crown, are safe from the democratic hands of the revolutionists in Petrograd. With a woman's intuitive knowledge of trouble ahead, the former czarina had them sent to the safe deposit vaults in her ancestral city of Darmstadt, Germany, right at the beginning of the war.

And there they remain until Mr. and Mrs. Romanoff claim them again. The story of the Russian royal jewels is told in the Chronicle by a writer who says that the former czarina was largely responsible for the war, in that she assured her German friends and relatives that Russia was not a formidable antagonist. She proceeded to prove this antebellum prediction by pro-German intrigues which ended with the revolution, the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty.

But the former czarina, who, because of her intrigues in the Balkans, had been named by the German emperor as his daughter-in-law, had no illusions about the family jewels in the German vaults. She had seen the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, international war clouds appear, and sent them in charge of trusted messengers to her brother, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, to be kept in the family vaults until the Russian was completely restored.

The Russian royal jewels, including the gems that incrustated the imperial Romanoff crown, are safe from the democratic hands of the revolutionists in Petrograd. With a woman's intuitive knowledge of trouble ahead, the former czarina had them sent to the safe deposit vaults in her ancestral city of Darmstadt, Germany, right at the beginning of the war.

And there they remain until Mr. and Mrs. Romanoff claim them again. The story of the Russian royal jewels is told in the Chronicle by a writer who says that the former czarina was largely responsible for the war, in that she assured her German friends and relatives that Russia was not a formidable antagonist. She proceeded to prove this antebellum prediction by pro-German intrigues which ended with the revolution, the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty.

But the former czarina, who, because of her intrigues in the Balkans, had been named by the German emperor as his daughter-in-law, had no illusions about the family jewels in the German vaults. She had seen the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, international war clouds appear, and sent them in charge of trusted messengers to her brother, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, to be kept in the family vaults until the Russian was completely restored.

The Russian royal jewels, including the gems that incrustated the imperial Romanoff crown, are safe from the democratic hands of the revolutionists in Petrograd. With a woman's intuitive knowledge of trouble ahead, the former czarina had them sent to the safe deposit vaults in her ancestral city of Darmstadt, Germany, right at the beginning of the war.

And there they remain until Mr. and Mrs. Romanoff claim them again. The story of the Russian royal jewels is told in the Chronicle by a writer who says that the former czarina was largely responsible for the war, in that she assured her German friends and relatives that Russia was not a formidable antagonist. She proceeded to prove this antebellum prediction by pro-German intrigues which ended with the revolution, the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty.

But the former czarina, who, because of her intrigues in the Balkans, had been named by the German emperor as his daughter-in-law, had no illusions about the family jewels in the German vaults. She had seen the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, international war clouds appear, and sent them in charge of trusted messengers to her brother, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, to be kept in the family vaults until the Russian was completely restored.

The Russian royal jewels, including the gems that incrustated the imperial Romanoff crown, are safe from the democratic hands of the revolutionists in Petrograd. With a woman's intuitive knowledge of trouble ahead, the former czarina had them sent to the safe deposit vaults in her ancestral city of Darmstadt, Germany, right at the beginning of the war.

And there they remain until Mr. and Mrs. Romanoff claim them again. The story of the Russian royal jewels is told in the Chronicle by a writer who says that the former czarina was largely responsible for the war, in that she assured her German friends and relatives that Russia was not a formidable antagonist. She proceeded to prove this antebellum prediction by pro-German intrigues which ended with the revolution, the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty.

But the former czarina, who, because of her intrigues in the Balkans, had been named by the German emperor as his daughter-in-law, had no illusions about the family jewels in the German vaults. She had seen the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, international war clouds appear, and sent them in charge of trusted messengers to her brother, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, to be kept in the family vaults until the Russian was completely restored.

The Russian royal jewels, including the gems that incrustated the imperial Romanoff crown, are safe from the democratic hands of the revolutionists in Petrograd. With a woman's intuitive knowledge of trouble ahead, the former czarina had them sent to the safe deposit vaults in her ancestral city of Darmstadt, Germany, right at the beginning of the war.

And there they remain until Mr. and Mrs. Romanoff claim them again. The story of the Russian royal jewels is told in the Chronicle by a writer who says that the former czarina was largely responsible for the war, in that she assured her German friends and relatives that Russia was not a formidable antagonist. She proceeded to prove this antebellum prediction by pro-German intrigues which ended with the revolution, the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty.

# THE ASTOUNDING PROGRESS MADE IN NAVAL WARFARE SCIENCE

BRITAIN IS STILL MISTRESS OF THE SEVEN SEAS

Remarkable Advances Made in the Equipment of the Grand Fleet Units Since the Commencement of the War, and the Evolution in Heavy Armament and Equipment

## Nearing the Crisis Of The War

To Convince the War Lords That the Game Is Up

We have to recognize, too, that the margin grows narrow. The war may run another year, but few believe that either side can hold out longer than that. There is the dire possibility of a steady drain of the U-boats on tonnage may compel the Allies to capitulate, perhaps next spring, if nothing breaks before then. This is the dire prospect of the war. America must meet with the utmost energy and with whatever sacrifices are necessary. In this peril of the true cause of the protraction of the war, the Russian eagle has both the courage and the power to lead the world in a game of keeping the booty. Remove that chance, and an overwhelming peace will roll over Germany. The quicker America can make its weight felt in the scales the better it will be for the prospect of winning the medieval war lords that the game is up, and this is not merely a matter of getting troops and airplanes to the front but of sowing a firm and undivided will to win the war. The fourth year of the war will be the last, whether it ends in the defeat of plans of conquest and in the establishment of a just lasting peace will depend in great measure on how this country does its part.—From the Springfield Republican.

## Daylight Saving

The Results Have Been Far Ahead

The clocks have been turned ahead one hour in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Australia and Ireland. In all those 12 countries people go to work one hour earlier in the morning and quite one hour earlier in the afternoon than they did before the war. This "daylight saving plan" was put in effect as a war measure, partly to save coal, and gas and electricity, because, if work was done during the daylight hours, less light would be in the cool of morning and the workers would miss that last hot hour in summer. It was thought that the "daylight saving plan" would save a great deal of money, and a higher efficiency.

"The Nation's Business," a trade magazine, has investigated the workings of the plan, and asserts the results have been far ahead of expectations. It has found an average reduction of 20 per cent. for lighting was made. The saving of gas was 9 per cent. and of oil one 11,500 tons of oil were saved.

In France the plan saved 18,000 tons of coal, used for gas, each month. In Germany 86,000,000 was saved on gas and electricity.

In Vienna alone the saving on gas was \$14,000,000. There was a great saving in Berlin, too. But the greatest results have been observed in the improvement in the comfort and efficiency of all classes of workers.

## New Slang Which Is Old

"Good Night" Was Used by Shakespeare in "Henry IV."

A new slang phrase is sprung and sweeps the country. If it is apt and, you will hear it on the street from the pulpit and in the school-room. It is "Good Night." Without reason, its vague vanishes and it is added to the world's collection of antiquities in the region of slang.

A new slang phrase is sprung and sweeps the country. If it is apt and, you will hear it on the street from the pulpit and in the school-room. It is "Good Night." Without reason, its vague vanishes and it is added to the world's collection of antiquities in the region of slang.

A new slang phrase is sprung and sweeps the country. If it is apt and, you will hear it on the street from the pulpit and in the school-room. It is "Good Night." Without reason, its vague vanishes and it is added to the world's collection of antiquities in the region of slang.

A new slang phrase is sprung and sweeps the country. If it is apt and, you will hear it on the street from the pulpit and in the school-room. It is "Good Night." Without reason, its vague vanishes and it is added to the world's collection of antiquities in the region of slang.

A new slang phrase is sprung and sweeps the country. If it is apt and, you will hear it on the street from the pulpit and in the school-room. It is "Good Night." Without reason, its vague vanishes and it is added to the world's collection of antiquities in the region of slang.

A new slang phrase is sprung and sweeps the country. If it is apt and, you will hear it on the street from the pulpit and in the school-room. It is "Good Night." Without reason, its vague vanishes and it is added to the world's collection of antiquities in the region of slang.

A new slang phrase is sprung and sweeps the country. If it is apt and, you will hear it on the street from the pulpit and in the school-room. It is "Good Night." Without reason, its vague vanishes and it is added to the world's collection of antiquities in the region of slang.

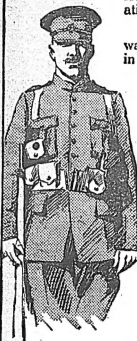
A new slang phrase is sprung and sweeps the country. If it is apt and, you will hear it on the street from the pulpit and in the school-room. It is "Good Night." Without reason, its vague vanishes and it is added to the world's collection of antiquities in the region of slang.

A new slang phrase is sprung and sweeps the country. If



## Pay Will Be The Same

Men selected under the Military Service Act will receive the same pay as those now on active service receive. Pay will start from the time a man reports for duty. Money from the Patriotic Fund and Separation Allowance will also be available for selected men.



Canadian soldiers are well paid. The fact that wages in Canada are generally higher than those paid in Europe is recognized in the system of remuneration for men on active service. Clothing and all equipment in addition to food is also supplied to the Canadian soldier, leaving him with no expense except personal incidentals.

The rate of pay for men in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, other than commissioned officers, is as follows:

|  | Pay    | Field Allowance |
|--|--------|-----------------|
| Warrant Officers                               | \$2.00 | 30 cts.         |
| Regimental Sergt-Major, if not Warrant Officer | 1.85   | 20 "            |
| Quartermaster-Sergeants                        | 1.80   | 20 "            |
| Orderly Room Clerks                            | 1.50   | 20 "            |
| Orderly Room Sergeants                         | 1.50   | 20 "            |
| Pay Sergeant                                   | 1.50   | 20 "            |
| Squad, Bati, or Co. Sergt-Major                | 1.60   | 20 "            |
| Camp-Sergeant or Sub-Sergeant                  | 1.60   | 20 "            |
| Squad, Bati, or Co. Q.M.S.                     | 1.50   | 20 "            |
| Sergeants                                      | 1.35   | 15 "            |
| Lance-Sergeants                                | 1.15   | 15 "            |
| Corporals                                      | 1.10   | 10 "            |
| Lance-Corporals                                | 1.05   | 10 "            |
| Bombardiers, or Second Corporals               | 1.05   | 10 "            |
| Trumpeters, Buglers, and Drummers              | 1.00   | 10 "            |
| Privates, Gunners, Drivers                     | 1.00   | 10 "            |
| Sappers, Balloons, etc.                        | 1.00   | 10 "            |



As in the case of those already gone overseas, Separation Allowances will be available for those dependent for livelihood upon selected men. The Separation Allowance is \$20.00 per month for the rank and file, \$25.00 for sergeants and staff-sergeants and \$30.00 for warrant officers. The experience is that many men can afford to assign half their pay to dependents, in addition.

A considerable number of men who have enlisted in the Canadian forces have found themselves better off under the army rate of pay, which is granted in addition to board, lodging, clothing, equipment, transportation, etc., than they were while in civilian positions. Their wants are provided for, and they receive a steady addition to the bank account each month.

Issued by  
The Military Service Council.

132

### Walter M. Crockett, L.L.B. & Company

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries

MONEY TO LOAN.

Special attention given to collections  
Chinook, Alta.

### ROBT. URE, M.A., LL.B.

(Glasgow and Edinburgh)

Barrister - Solicitor - Notary

Collections a Specialty.

YOUNGSTOWN, ALBERTA.

Office: Main Street, next Dominion Lands Office.

### Griffiths & Co.

Office next Postoffice

Money to loan at lowest rates  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries.

CONVEYANCERS, ETC.

YOUNGSTOWN, - ALBERTA

### TOOTH, THE TAILOR

Cleaning Pressing  
Repairing

Oxley Block, Chinook  
Opposite Bank

### CHAPMAN & VENNARD

Chinook, Alta.

### GENERAL DRAYING

All orders promptly attended to  
Office: Opp. Crown Lumber yard

### B. W. BOYER

### LICENSED DRAYMAN

All kinds of Draying promptly attended to.  
Auto Livery in connection  
Office at Feed Barn, opposite Crown Lumber Yard

### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Land Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 30 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required, except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$300 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of six years after earning homestead patent; also 30 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$200 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 30 acres and erect a house worth \$2000.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—4438

Lasher & Gillman, Limited

FARM AND RANCH LANDS

YOUNGSTOWN, - ALTA.

We have prospects every week who are wanting land, and some prefer the Chinook district. We want listings of good farms and can sell them for a good price, if the terms are right. Let us know if you want to sell, and we will be glad to mail listing forms on request.

Jos. Deman, Chinook representative

Chinook Lodge, No. 113, meets every Monday at 8.00 p.m. in Arms' hall, Chinook. Visiting members are cordially invited.

R. N. Bray, N.G.

Finlay McKensie, R. S.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

CHINOOK LODGE, No. 40, meets on the First and Third Thursdays of every month in their Castle Hall, Arms' Block, Chinook.

Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.

E. R. Dell, C.C.

C. E. Neff, K.R. & S.

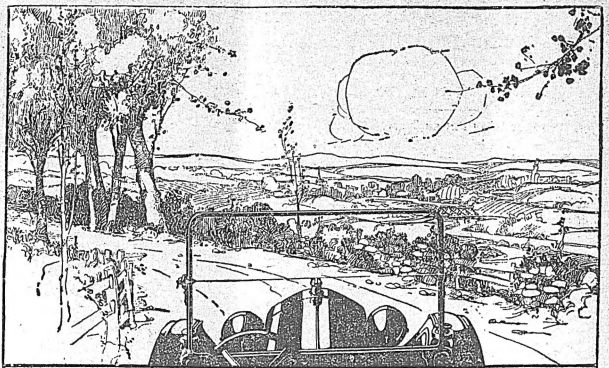
### Business Men are Interested

Canadian business men express themselves as highly pleased with the provision by the Military Service Act of Military Boards for the early medical examinations of men liable to be drafted under the Medical Act. This introduction of system and order into the method of raising men for military service has commended itself to the business community throughout the country, according to all reports received at Ottawa.

Hearty promises of co-operation in having an early report made by all men in the various classes are also coming to hand, that this co-operation promises to simplify the working of the Act. The vast majority of men in the various classes can be reached through the business houses where they are employed, as far as the cities are concerned at least. A new force getting behind the Act is the business instinct of employers who, under the volunteering system, have had some unsatisfactory experiences through the haphazard dropping off of their employees. All the Military Service Act really does is to get the country's military system down to a business basis as well as to make it more democratic and satisfactory in every particular.

Russia is such a big country that it can have a few little revolutions going on in Finland and Turkestan without disturbing the bigger revolution in the least.

Parties to a runaway match are self-starters, and generally some what fast.



## Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the Ford is handled and driven.

If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is something good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.

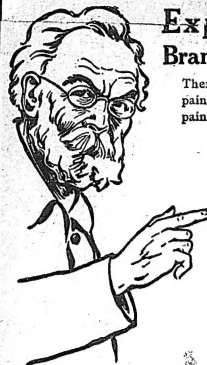
**Ford**

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout - \$475  
Touring - \$495  
Coupelet - \$695  
Sedan - \$890

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

G. T. Oxley, Dealer, Chinook, Alta.



### Experienced Painters Use Brandram's Genuine B. B. White Lead

There is no better judge of a good white lead than a veteran painter. That this white lead has been a favourite among veteran painters throughout Canada is due to its superior qualities.



Brandram's Genuine B.B. White Lead takes hold, wears away gradually and leaves a good surface for repainting. It does not crack or peel. The ease with which it works under the brush is not approached by any other white lead. It has greater covering capacity and greater lasting qualities, consequently it will protect better and give a more beautiful finish. Brandram's Genuine B.B. White Lead is the whitest and most opaque White Lead known.

For sale by

Banner Hardware, Chinook, Alta.

17-15

**BRANDRAM-HENDERSON**  
MONTREAL, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY



**J.M. DAVIS**

### PROVINCIAL AUCTIONEER

Is prepared to conduct all kinds of Auction Sales. Terms moderate

CHINOOK. Dates can be made at this office

House to Rent. Apply at this Office.

It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich slacker to escape the headlines.

The largest appropriation measure in the history of the United States has just become law when President Wilson signed the urgent deficiency bill carrying the sum of \$7,758,124,000, principally for war purposes.

Two army shoes lay resting,  
Propped up by blanket rolls;  
Their tongues hung out and  
wearily  
They viewed two jagged holes:  
"These are the times," the right  
one said,  
"The times that try men's  
soles."

List your Sales with

**P. BATSON**

The Delta Auctioneer

We specialize in Farm Sales

For terms, see G. T. Oxley,  
Chinook.







# The Squire's Sweetheart

KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED  
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

She put her hand into her bosom and felt something cold. The touch of it seemed to give her assurance. With a mechanical carefulness she set to wash up the tea things, going on to a heap of unwashed crockery which stood on the table in the scullery—had evidently been standing there some considerable time, since the remains of the food had dried on the plates. While she worked she began to sing to herself—a hymn she had known in the days of her girlhood. She sang it with a soft, low voice, and again she glanced at the half glass door leading to the garden, with a scared feeling at the dark outside and the wind stirring the hollyhock stalks and the leaves of the creeper, like fingers stealthily fumbling and feeling for something.

A voice at her ears made her start. It was Cooper. He had come back. The light shone on his wet skin. He put down a can in the corner of the scullery. For once she was glad to see him, because he was in. This place seemed full of the dead and shadows.

"That is all," he said. "We needn't be in the dark! Don't you hear the dark, Mrs.——? I don't know what your name is."

"Bartlett," she said in her husky whisper. "Catherine Bartlett."

"What was that infernal thing I heard you singing as I came in? I thought you were singing the blues. It was a hymn, wasn't it?"

She nodded her head.

"Don't take to singing hymns, my good girl. It reminds me of all sorts of things I loathe; my respected brother-in-law among them. You don't know me, do you? I'm a hymn, wasn't it?"

"Why did you bring us here?" she asked.

"My good creature, you brought yourself. I acknowledge that it was a convenience. But you had to get a maid at Boulton, which would not have suited me at all. Beyond the respectable, I am a man who likes to treat her with all respect, while I am waiting to marry her. She shall see that I know how to treat a lady. I am a thing like her. She shall want for nothing, if only she will have sense."

"You know, sir, that she was engaged to Mr. Meyrick?"

"He cursed the Squire's violently and quietly, as he went down the street, while he lit his cigar."

"I am not the man to let another man come between me and the woman I want," he said. "Damn the fellow. I hate him. He looked at me as though I was a dog. I am glad to have played them so shrewd a trick. Once I have arranged for my marriage with Miss Egerton, I shall have no further need of you. You will be free to go back to England."

"And you?"

"How curious you are!" he said with a laugh. "I shall be—making my honeymoon in the wide world. I am going to be out there in a few days. Miss Egerton will do exactly as she pleases. For the present I am sorry I cannot allow either of you outside the gates. I trust you will excuse the inconvenience. It will not be for very long."

She bowed her head, standing motionless. He looked up at her.

"If I take you, you'd stand by me, I'd take you with us as my wife's maid," he said.

"You're in the pay of the other man," he said. "So I can't trust you. A pity. You remind me of someone I could have trusted my life with. Yet I hadn't the power over her—not like the other foolish creatures that come like moths to my candle."

He laughed unpleasantly, knocking the ash off his cigar.

"You are completely in my power here," he said. "There's no need to be frightened. Nothing will happen to you or Miss Egerton, except that she will have to marry me. I don't want a wife who will shut me out. The only creature I found it easy to capture that I don't despise. There's something about her I can't explain."

"Her soul?" said the woman, so quietly that she was hardly aware she had spoken to him.

"Soul," he said mockingly. "Don't talk that sort of nonsense. There's no such thing. When we're dead, we're dead, and while we live we've had better get what we want, no matter what it costs. There's something in her that's beyond me. I've hurt her—she's gentle as a sucking dove with her—once she's mine. For the present—she needs me. I'm here to stay. I'm in the house if she doesn't wish to. It will be only for

a day or two. I am going to the Marle tomorrow."

"She went a step or two towards the door."

"Good night," she said.

"Good night," he answered, "if you must. But why shouldn't you stay and talk to me a little? I'm lively here, even though I've taken the precaution to provide myself with a bottle of whiskey. You don't drink?"

"She went a step or two further."

"Come back," he said, "till I tell you why you won't be able to play any tricks on me."

She turned about patiently, and he stared at her, finding something baffling in the way she did not look at him. "No one ever comes this way," he said.

"The village is only half a mile away, but they give this place a wide berth. It has a bad story attached to it. A delightful fiend tried poisoning her old husband so that she might marry the farm hand. She didn't get much good of it. Old Quenelle found out and hanged himself, poor old devil, in the wood."

He paid them out after that for he haunted them. The man killed himself with drink and the woman could be obtained. The women generally have their child was not ill. Madame would have repeated if the people had allowed her, but they wouldn't. Every man's hand was against her. A pretty story, is it not? I bought the place for a song."

Le Peupliers is called, because it has no ghosts. I never saw Old Quenelle's ghost. I don't believe in ghosts. But the women about do. No one would work here except Margot, who is not right in the upper story, being dead and dumb. She comes tonight. She can cook with anybody. You will only have to keep your young lady company tomorrow."

He stood up, and the lamp in his hand. The night was very still outside. As he went towards the door the light was reflected in his eyes. He saw shadows closed in behind him as he moved. To Kate Bartlett's mind they took strange shapes—an old man's face with peaked cap above it, a shape in a smock frock, the leaning gliding shape of a woman. She fancied it, of course. The shadows trooped into their corners as the light went out of the room.

(To Be Continued.)

## Shortage Of Wool

By Saving Rags Canadians Can Help To Avert Serious Shortage

In all the warring countries the demand for wool is so great that the shortage of wool is a serious problem. It is not an exception, and appeals will be made to the people to save rags and old clothes that they may be again used. The shortage of wool is a serious problem. It is not an exception, and appeals will be made to the people to save rags and old clothes that they may be again used.

"On account of the large stocks of clothing made in the United States and allied armies, efforts are being made to save the maximum quantity of rags for the war effort."

The shortage of wool is a serious problem. It is not an exception, and appeals will be made to the people to save rags and old clothes that they may be again used.

The shortage of wool is a serious problem. It is not an exception, and appeals will be made to the people to save rags and old clothes that they may be again used.

The shortage of wool is a serious problem. It is not an exception, and appeals will be made to the people to save rags and old clothes that they may be again used.

The shortage of wool is a serious problem. It is not an exception, and appeals will be made to the people to save rags and old clothes that they may be again used.

The shortage of wool is a serious problem. It is not an exception, and appeals will be made to the people to save rags and old clothes that they may be again used.

The shortage of wool is a serious problem. It is not an exception, and appeals will be made to the people to save rags and old clothes that they may be again used.

The shortage of wool is a serious problem. It is not an exception, and appeals will be made to the people to save rags and old clothes that they may be again used.

The shortage of wool is a serious problem. It is not an exception, and appeals will be made to the people to save rags and old clothes that they may be again used.

The shortage of wool is a serious problem. It is not an exception, and appeals will be made to the people to save rags and old clothes that they may be again used.

The shortage of wool is a serious problem. It is not an exception, and appeals will be made to the people to save rags and old clothes that they may be again used.

The shortage of wool is a serious problem. It is not an exception, and appeals will be made to the people to save rags and old clothes that they may be again used.

## Use Of Straw Gas Would Save Money

Saskatoon Professor Criticizes Formation of Council on Scientific Research

By carbonizing straw and obtaining the gas therefrom, farmers could have a large amount of money by using this gas for power, heat and light. This opinion was expressed by Dr. R. D. McLaurin, of the chemistry department of the University of Saskatchewan, in a speech before the Saskatchewan Engineering Society. Dr. McLaurin did not agree with the manner in which the Technical and Industrial Research Council was organized and gave a lengthy argument, showing in his opinion how it should have been done.

In regard to farmers utilizing straw, he pointed out that the purpose can be obtained for approximately 500. The gas generated by the straw in any gas engine with only a slight change in the engine. From one ton of straw a surplus of 7,000 cubic feet of gas can be obtained. The power generated by the straw from an average of one acre of straw would be the power generated at Niagara Falls, he declared.

The development of the lignite situation in Saskatchewan and the straw proposition should go hand in hand. He stated it is only possible at the present time to utilize straw on the farms, but the lignite could be used to advantage for heating and power purposes in the city.

When opening his address, he pointed out that the Technical and Industrial Research Council was organized by the federal government. "There are eight members and seven are from Eastern Canada and one from the west," he said.

"Before the council was organized, I had some ideas as to how it should be done. By the way this council is organized I fail to see where as much might be accomplished as it might be along different lines," he continued. Dr. McLaurin then pointed out that the council has only the power of making recommendations. He expressed the opinion that the council should have a fund behind it, supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association, which they could take advantage of invention and discovery made in the universities and laboratories of the country. By having a fund behind them they would be in a better position to encourage development of Canada's natural resources.

"The council should be run on a business basis, he contended."

He thought the federal government should pay five per cent. money supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the council until the fund was earning a surplus. "The council should be run on a business basis, he contended."

He thought the federal government should pay five per cent. money supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the council until the fund was earning a surplus. "The council should be run on a business basis, he contended."

He thought the federal government should pay five per cent. money supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the council until the fund was earning a surplus. "The council should be run on a business basis, he contended."

He thought the federal government should pay five per cent. money supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the council until the fund was earning a surplus. "The council should be run on a business basis, he contended."

He thought the federal government should pay five per cent. money supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the council until the fund was earning a surplus. "The council should be run on a business basis, he contended."

He thought the federal government should pay five per cent. money supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the council until the fund was earning a surplus. "The council should be run on a business basis, he contended."

He thought the federal government should pay five per cent. money supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the council until the fund was earning a surplus. "The council should be run on a business basis, he contended."

He thought the federal government should pay five per cent. money supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the council until the fund was earning a surplus. "The council should be run on a business basis, he contended."

He thought the federal government should pay five per cent. money supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the council until the fund was earning a surplus. "The council should be run on a business basis, he contended."

He thought the federal government should pay five per cent. money supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the council until the fund was earning a surplus. "The council should be run on a business basis, he contended."

He thought the federal government should pay five per cent. money supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the council until the fund was earning a surplus. "The council should be run on a business basis, he contended."

He thought the federal government should pay five per cent. money supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the council until the fund was earning a surplus. "The council should be run on a business basis, he contended."

He thought the federal government should pay five per cent. money supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the council until the fund was earning a surplus. "The council should be run on a business basis, he contended."

He thought the federal government should pay five per cent. money supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the council until the fund was earning a surplus. "The council should be run on a business basis, he contended."

He thought the federal government should pay five per cent. money supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the council until the fund was earning a surplus. "The council should be run on a business basis, he contended."

He thought the federal government should pay five per cent. money supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the council until the fund was earning a surplus. "The council should be run on a business basis, he contended."

He thought the federal government should pay five per cent. money supplied by the Canadian Bankers' Association to the council until the fund was earning a surplus. "The council should be run on a business basis, he contended."

## Conference On Rust In Grain

Movement With Regard To Co-operation In Investigation and Control of Rust

A series of meetings of representatives of various departments of agriculture and institutions interested in agricultural education and research in the prairie provinces closed recently at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

The meeting was called together by the Dominion department of agriculture to consider the possibility of co-operation in work toward the investigation and control of rust and other plant diseases on the prairies.

The representatives attending included: H. H. Gristle, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; R. H. Gristle, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealist; Dr. J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of Agriculture; J. A. Bracken, Ottawa, director of plant pathology; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge







## We anticipate doing a Big Business this Fall

and are already to a good start. Each department is overflowing with value-giving necessities. Investigate the following Specials. They mean a saving to you.

### Corduroy Pants

Men's Corduroy Pants, in colors of slate, light brown, fawn, and dark brown. Peabody and G.W.G. makes. The finest cords on the market at \$5.00

### Corsets

P.C. Corsets, the one reliable make. We have them in all sizes. Guaranteed of finest cotton and full strength elastic supports. Look this line over.

Priced \$1.50 to \$3.00. By the way, we stock both front and back laced corsets

### Fancy Collars and Boudoir Caps

We have just received a shipment of Fancy Collars and Boudoir Caps. Collars are of Georgette crepe and crepe de chene, trimmed with fine Swiss lace. Boudoir Caps in wash silks, lace trimmings and touched with heavy satin ribbon. These two lines are worth seeing. They represent the latest in fashions.

Specially Priced

### Chinaware

Let us fix up your Chinaware wants, in one piece or by the set. Clover Leaf or plain patterns. Attractively priced.

Watch this space next week for Live Wire Specials

## J. R. MILLER

General Merchant

Chinook's Largest Department Store

## COAL! HARD LUMP and NUT COAL

We are agents for the celebrated

Midland Coal Co., Drumheller

None Better. Give it a trial

I. W. Deman, Chinook

It will pay you to look over our stock of

## Harness

and

## Collars

We have the best value on the market

P. R. DOBSON, Chinook, Alta.

## W. W. ISBISTER GENERAL BLACKSMITH

Coulters and Discs Sharpened

Chinook, Alta.

Horse-shoeing and General Wood Work Repairing.

### THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Published every Thursday at Chinook, Alta.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year, in advance; to the United States and Old Country, \$1.50

Legal Advertising, 12 cents a line for the first insertion and 8 cents a line each subsequent insertion. Lost, Strayed, or Stolen Advs. 50 cents first insertion, 25 cents each subsequent insertion.

Special Notices in the local columns 10 cents per line each insertion.

A. NICHOLSON,  
Editor and Proprietor

### Chinook Breezes

Mr. Lorne Proudfoot is in Calgary this week.

The weather was decidedly wintery to day, with quite a heavy frost during the early hours

There will be a Halloween dance on Oct. 31st, the I.C.O.F., Chinook. Clemens orchestra.

The farmers around here are rushing the Fall plowing while the going is good.

Miss Elizabeth Gingles, in training as a nurse at the Calgary hospital, is home visiting her parents.

Acting Sergt. E. D. Spicer of Cereal was named among the wounded in Saturday's casualty list.

#### On His Annual Tour

Mr. Fiddler, Provincial Government Auditor, was in town on Wednesday, looking over the village books.

#### Our School a Drawing Card

Two families moved into town this week on account of our school, the two families giving five pupils for high school work.

#### Military Tribunals

The appointments to the local tribunals have now all been made. Those for Youngstown are—O. H. Price and H. Tobin; Oyen—F. C. McLean and J. W. Robinson.

#### Goos to Calgary

Mr. Goldsworthy, who has been connected with the Chinook Meat Market during the past few months, left, with Mrs. Goldsworthy, for Calgary on Wednesday morning.

#### Quiet Day in Town

Thanksgiving Day in Chinook was well observed by the citizens. All the places of business being closed, the town was very quiet. Duck shooting parties were numerous, but ducks were reported to be scarce.

#### Takes First Honors

Mr. C. R. Brownell has the honor of being the first to install the electric light in Chinook, having made the connection in the Chinook Garage, which is owned by him. Who is going to be the next?

#### Should Be An Inspiration

Mrs. Reynolds, an aged Goderich (Ont.) lady, has knitted 520 pairs of socks from February 2nd 1915, to August 1st, 1917, all for the soldiers. She knits regularly four pairs of socks a week, a wonderfully showing for a blind woman in her 82nd year. Doesn't that make some of our efforts look like a 5c piece. Shouldn't it inspire all of us to greater sacrifice for our soldier boys—who are some mothers' boys?

### Why Army is Like a Circus

Ottawa, Oct. 8th.—An army in the field has been compared with a circus travelling about the country. The comparison is a rough and ready one, but according to military officers back from the front, it suffices to show certain essential features of the fighting force.

One is that a large number of men are needed to look after the transportation and care of equipment, to cook the meals and put up the tents, etc., while the number of actual performers is comparatively few. Many more work outside the ring than in it.

The army has many disadvantages, however, from which the circus does not suffer. It has to build its own railroads, as a rule, run them and keep them in repair while it must also bring in with it nearly all the food and other supplies it needs. It must be braced for a constantly increasing burden of casualties, requiring special care and comfort, and in modern war the big guns consume vast quantities of shells daily which must be replaced immediately.

Ever noticed the number of men who are engaged to keep the circus in running order? If you have, you may be able better to understand why an army needs thousands of men behind the lines.

"Children," said the teacher, instructing the class in composition, "you should not attempt any flights of fancy, but write what is in you."

As a result of this advice Bobbie turned in the following choice composition:

"We should not attempt any flights of fancy, but write what is in us. In me there is my stummi, lungs, liver, two apples, two cakes and my dinner."

#### CHINOOK MARKETS

|                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Wheat, No. 1             | \$2 02 |
| " No. 2                  | 1 99   |
| " No. 3                  | 1 97   |
| Oats, No. 2, Canada West | 55     |
| Oats, feed               | 50     |
| Barley                   | 95     |
| Flax                     | 3 08   |
| Corn                     |        |
| Live Hogs (Calgary)      | 17 00  |
| Eggs                     | 45     |
| Butter                   | 45     |

#### Pound Notice

Notice is hereby given under Section 20 of the Pound District Ordinance, that  
2 Browns—one light and one dark mare and gelding, 2 and 3 years old  
1 Iron Grey Mare, white face, one year old  
1 Bay Gelding, with short tail, star in face, 2 or 3 years old  
2 Mouse-colored Colts—one mare and one gelding, 2 or 3 years old  
2 Black Percheron Mare, 2 or 3 years old  
was impounded in the pound kept by the undersigned on the 14 sec 9-27-7 w of 4, on Thursday, Oct. 4, 1917  
Wesley Sole, Poundkeeper  
Big Spring

#### \$5.00 Reward

For information leading to the recovery of One Dark Brown Bull, 5 years old, point off one horn. Strayed from 28-27-7 about a month ago.  
G. A. HUGGARD, Chinook

Application for Lease of Road Allowance or Surveyed Highway.

Notice is hereby given that R. S. Gravitt of Calgary, Alta., has made application to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, for a lease of the following road allowance or surveyed highway, viz., lying west of sec 8-17-20

Any protest against the granting of the above mentioned lease must be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

R. S. GRAVITT, Applicant  
Oct. 10th, 1917

## SEE US

FOR

## Beds

AND

## Mattresses

before you buy.

Carload in stock

Must be Sold Quick

Get our prices

R. S. WOODRUFF

## Just Arrived

### Carload of "Fords"

See me, if you are thinking of buying a Car. This shipment will go in a few days.

Have a large sum of money for immediate loaning on

### Improved Farm Lands

at 8 per cent. interest for five years.

If you want a Loan see me at once

G. T. OXLEY

Opposite Union Bank

CHINOOK

## HARNESS! HARNESS!

See our stock before you buy. We have

|                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Collars from \$2.25, up | Pads from 65c, up |
| Team Harness \$4.00, up | Breast Straps     |
| Martindales             | Hame Straps       |
| Snap of all kinds       | Lines             |
| Halters of all kinds    | Whips, etc.       |

We have a big stock of Horse Blankets and the prices are right

5 per cent. off for cash



## Chinook Garage

Accessories, Tires,  
Separate Parts, &c.

A kinds of Repairs and  
Repairing

Sole agent for the following noted Autos:

Maxwell

Franklin

Cadillac

We have some New and Second-hand Cars to sell at Reasonable Prices. Free Air Service.

Work guaranteed. Give us a call.

C. R. BROWNELL, Prop.